

# HOUSES OF LEGISLATURE AT CROSS PURPOSES

The Senate yesterday, in a dignified way, voted to pay a unanimous tribute of respect to the memory of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, a woman in whose honor the legislature of the great state of California adjourned for a day, and whose tragic death in Honolulu has shocked the civilized world. The House, although an attempt was made there by Coelho of Maui to have some similar action taken, because of the show of rather pettish spirit on the part of one of its members, did not do likewise.

After this refusal, when the House got ready to go to luncheon it took a recess until 7:30 p. m. to permit some twenty of its members to attend the funeral of the late Warden Kamana of Oahu Prison. Warden Kamana was an excellent official and a most worthy man, and so entitled to all respect—but there will perhaps be comparisons here that will not be as flattering as they might be. The recess was taken also on the motion of Mr. Coelho.

On the other hand, the Senators indulged in a perfect tempest of wrath because some of the members deemed that they had not been given proper consideration at the hands of the House in the matter of the Molokai junket, swearing by all that they held dear not to sacrifice the Senatorial dignity. The while the House was preparing to invite them with all due respect and ceremony to go along to Molokai. And so "we are all pore critters"—and sometimes very human.

## LEGISLATURE—TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

### THE SENATE.

The Senators yesterday swore by their gods that they would not bend the servile knee to get to ride on the steamer chartered to go a-junketing to Molokai. Perish the thought! They would charter a steamer of their own first, and go away by themselves to play. And all this time, in the House, an invitation to the Solons, couched in due and respectful language, to go upon that very trip was being prepared, all of which made the little tempest in a teapot above stairs somewhat funny.

The trouble was precipitated by a resolution offered by Hayselden that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the House Health Committee, and see whether the Molokai junket tangle could not be straightened out in a way that would be satisfactory to all parties.

McCandless was on his feet in a moment in opposition to the resolution. The House, he said, had already turned the Senate down in this very matter. He did not think it was dignified for the Senators now to go down upon their knees and ask to be allowed to go on a boat where they evidently were not wanted. The Senate could charter a steamer of its own for \$100, and could take itself, its attaches, the band and the members of the press to the Settlement.

"If the House wants the Senate to go it is up to the House to ask us," said Paris. "We would not take the initiative. They have tabled our resolution on this very matter. Let them now make the first advance."

### THE HOUSE SENSITIVE.

Hayselden defended his resolution, saying that the House was very sensitive upon this matter. Besides, he said, the House had already asked the Senate to take part in the plan.

This assertion was questioned by several Senators, and Paris said that the Senate would be put in rather a bad position by the appointment of such a committee as was asked for under the resolution. The Senate should keep up its own dignity, and not go down on its knees to the House.

Achi sided with McCandless and Paris, charging the House with constant and persistent discourtesy to the Senate. And he thought that if the Senators wanted to go to Molokai they should go independently of the House.

Dickey tried to pour oil upon the waters by urging the Senators to humor the little fellows down stairs, and Hayselden once more pleaded for peace, but his resolution was decisively beaten on the vote.

At the opening of the session Dickey presented a petition in favor of a strict Sunday law from John Magoon.

Dickey gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to compel the placing of fire escapes on buildings.

McCandless introduced the following joint resolution, which passed without opposition:

"Be It Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii,

"That to commemorate the name of his late Majesty Kalakaua, during whose reign Hawaii made great advancement in material prosperity, the highway in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, leading from King street to Kapiolani Park, shall be known as Kalakaua avenue."

### MATTERS OF ROUTINE.

Dowsett introduced a bill to amend the game law, and Achi introduced another. Read first time by title and sent to the Printing Committee.

Governor Carter's veto of the leprosy divorce bill was taken up, but it was found that the Senate had no copy of the measure, a House bill, as it had passed, and consideration was postponed until today.

Senate Bill 54, the branch bank license bill, came next on third reading. Bishop as the introducer of the bill offered an amendment permitting the license to be fixed in the regular license bill. This makes the bill simply one to authorize the establishment of branch banks. The provision excepting Hilo from the operation of the law was also stricken out. The bill then passed third reading. Brown, Hayselden and Hewitt voted against it.

Senate Bill 70, the second-hand dealers' license bill, on third reading was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 78, to provide for the appointment of a Board of Immigration, passed third reading without dissent.

Senate Bill 79, on third reading, was postponed until today.

On Lane's motion to reconsider, Senate Bill 79 was taken from the Judiciary Committee and read for the third time. This is the second-hand dealers' license bill. It was amended so that such dealers could keep their books in any language that pleased them, and the bill passed without dissent.

House Bill 79, to promote the display of the American flag on school houses and court houses, was amended to take the Territory out of the business of importing and dealing in flags, and the passed third reading without dissent.

House Bill 1, the County Act, passed first reading and went to the Printing Committee with instructions to have 100 copies printed.

House Bill 80, to punish desecration of the flag, passed first reading. It will be read for the second time tomorrow.

House Bill 81, the statute of limitations, passed first reading. Read second time today.

House Bill 103 passed first reading and will be read for the second time today.

Senate Bill 65, providing that banking institutions shall make semi-annual reports, was read for the second time, with the amendatory report of the Ways and Means Committee. The report was adopted and the bill passed. The bill will be read for the third time today.

The Senate then adjourned until 2 p. m. today in order that the members might attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Stanford in a body. They will meet in the Senate Chamber at 7:45 a. m. this morning, and proceed to Central Union Church.

### THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives is getting into bad habits. It is talking too much about matters which really do not amount to anything at all and yesterday was a bad day.

Such discussion as came up during the morning session was really of a formal nature, but as usual there was a long discussion when the matter of the coming visit to the Settlement on Molokai was discussed.

The Health Committee reported that it had made arrangements for transportation to the Leper Settlement on the steamer Kinau on the terms previously reported. The boat will leave here at 10 p. m. on Saturday, March 18, returning leaving the Settlement at dark Sunday evening.

The report was filed.

### AFTER COURT CLERKS.

The Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements reported on the following matters:

For repairing Puuhue-Kawaihue road, \$15,000. (Kaniho). Recommended.

For improving Lahaina water works, \$3,000. (Pali). Recommended.

For macadamizing Pahoa-Keohe road, \$8000; for constructing Malama-Ophikao-Kamaili road, \$5000; for Pohokai-Kaimu road, \$6000. (Lewis). Recommended.

For macadamizing Road E off Sheridan street, Honolulu, \$1500. (Harris). Recommended.

For maintaining and improving Moebeau Park, Hilo, \$5000. (Lewis). Recommended that \$5000 be appropriated.

The Finance Committee submitted a letter received from the clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit submitting that as clerks they receive no perquisites, but that what extra work they do is done in their own time without interfering with their duties. The report was filed.

The Finance Committee recommended the indefinite postponement of Holstein's bill exempting from license fee those who sell salted, corned or jerked beef. The report was tabled to be considered with the bill.

The Finance Committee recommended the passage of Holstein's bill to repeal Sections 94 and 95 of Act 64, 1896, with the amendment that Section 1408

of the act be stricken out.

### HOLSTEIN'S BAD TASTE.

Coelho moved that the House should not meet until 11 o'clock this morning in order to give the different members who wished to do so a chance to attend the funeral services of the late Mrs. Stanford, but, when Holstein objected, on the score that public interest should be conserved and a select committee of three should be appointed to represent the House, Coelho withdrew his motion.

Speaker Knudsen named Long, Kalelopu and Kaniho as members of the joint conference committee with the Senate on the bill respecting the duties of registrars of conveyances.

A concurrent resolution was read from the Senate suggesting that a committee from both chambers should make the following inquiries of the banks in the Territory:

"In case the County Act is passed as proposed by the County Commission with a tax law at one per cent, will the banks discount the county warrants?"

"If so, at how much discount? To what extent will the banks advance? Any other questions relating to the financial standing of the counties."

Harris pointed out that until the taxation bill was passed no committee would be in a position to place the necessary information before any bankers as to county taxation.

A motion by Kaniho to take three physicians to the Leper Settlement to examine those who might wish to be examined was put over for a day for consideration.

And after the House had refused to adjourn long enough to permit the members to attend the funeral of Mrs. Stanford, it took a recess from noon until 7:30 p. m. to give about twenty of its members an opportunity to attend the funeral of Warden Kamana of Oahu Prison.

### EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session of the House the "Spitting" bill from the Senate was tabled on a vote of 14 to 11.

There came a long discussion on the matter of smallpox where Coelho occupied an hour or so of the time of the House.

The matter was deferred until after the trip to Molokai.

Pulaa's bill to prohibit the cremating of deceased persons without the consent of the family of the deceased caused a long discussion.

Kalelopu made a speech in Hawaiian which was not translated by Interpreter Wilcox.

Andrade who understands the language objected to the speech on the ground of its being personal.

Kalelopu subsided and the bill was considered at some length.

Section 2 ran thus:

"If any person wishes to be cremated, or the family of any deceased, notice must be given to the Board of Health in writing, but the expenses must be borne by the person or family who so desires to be cremated."

Then again came the penalty clause which ran thus:

"And if any person or persons fail to comply with the provisions of this Act, he or they shall be guilty of a crime, and if proved guilty shall be imprisoned not more than one year nor less than six months."

It may occur to the average observer that if the bill become a law there would be a few people in this Territory of Hawaii who, in the language of the street, would be "up against it."

The bill seemed to appeal to a certain section of the House and Kaniho made a speech strongly in support of the position taken by Pulaa who objected to having fun made of his bill.

Again Andrade objected when he stated that the honorable member was using personalities but nobody worried very much and the steam of Kaniho's eloquence flowed on unimpeded.

The matter was referred to the Health Committee.

The House took up the matter of Governor Carter's message vetoing the act providing for the divorce of persons afflicted with leprosy.

Pulaa moved to sustain the veto of Governor Carter and the motion carried by 24 to 6.

Pulaa immediately followed by introducing another bill following the lines indicated in the Governor's message, the bill passing its first reading on title.

The House decided to put Pulaa's bill as an order of the day and adjourned at 10:30.

## THE SENATE

### TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

There was no morning session of the Senate yesterday, owing to the funeral ceremonies attendant on the departure of the remains of the late Mrs. Jane L. Stanford for San Francisco. President Isenberg called the Senate to order at 2 p. m., when Chaplain Parker offered an opening prayer.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

### THE SENATE.

A letter from Secretary Atkinson informed the Senate that Governor Carter had signed Act 4, providing for indexing the records in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances. Another letter stated that the Governor had signed joint resolution No. 4, authorizing the Secretary to give the members of the Code Commission and of the County Act Commission, and the clerks thereof, each a copy of the Revised Laws of Hawaii.

A letter from the House stated that Senate resolution No. 10 had been laid on the table of the House. This was Achi's resolution to ask the banks about terms on which they would discount county warrants.

### THE MOLOKAI VISIT.

Another communication from the House was an invitation, asking the members of the Senate to join the House Committee on a visit to the Leper Settlement, Molokai, on Saturday evening the 18th inst, in Wilder's steamer Kinau.

(Continued on page 3.)

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. Jane L. Stanford will take place at Central Union Church this morning, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock. The Episcopal funeral service will be recited by Bishop Restarick, and Dr. Kincaid will deliver the funeral oration. A part of the interior of the church will be reserved for Stanford graduates and a part for natives of California.

Following the church service, a procession will be formed and march to the Oceanic wharf, where the remains will be laid in the treasure room of the steamer Alameda for the voyage to San Francisco. That portion of the ship will be appropriately draped.

### NOT DUE TO POISONING.

In our judgment, after careful consideration of all facts brought to our knowledge, we are fully convinced that Mrs. Stanford's death was not due to strychnine poisoning nor to intentional wrong doing on the part of any one. We find in the statements of those with her in her last moments, no evidence that any of the characteristic symptoms of strychnine poisoning were present. We think it probable that her death was due to a combination of conditions and circumstances. Among these we may note in connection with her advanced age, the unaccustomed exertion, a surfeit of unsuitable food and the unusual exposure on the picnic party of the day in question. These conditions were perhaps somewhat aggravated by the presence of strychnine, and other drugs in a medicinal capsule, and possibly also by the presence of a small amount of strychnine contained in a dose of bicarbonate of soda. The occurrence of this strychnine in the bicarbonate of soda is as yet unexplained. The fact that it is not in excess of usual medicinal proportions suggests either an error of a pharmacist or else that the combination was prepared for tonic purposes.

We must recognize that the preliminary hypothesis of accidental poisoning seemed a natural one under the extraordinary circumstances. We regard it, however, as without foundation and wholly incompatible with the evidence in our possession.

We cannot express in too high terms our appreciation of the generous sympathy and friendly hospitality shown by all the people of Hawaii with whom we have come in contact. We have come to Honolulu on the saddest of errands, and we leave with the warmest feelings of gratitude towards the beautiful island, the generous-hearted city and its helpful and sympathetic citizens.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.  
TIMOTHY HOPKINS.

Honolulu, March 16, 1905.

## MEDICOS ARE AGAINST THE OSTEOPATH BILL

The Medical Society of the Territory of Hawaii placed itself on record last night at a special meeting as opposed to Senate Bill No. 53, the osteopathy bill, introduced by Senator Dickey, which they say is a measure to let down the bars and give any person with a so-called medical diploma an opportunity to come to the Territory and practice. In other words, the bill as framed, makes it imperative that a man, who has spent years of his life in obtaining a theoretical and practical knowledge of the profession of medicine, no matter how eminent in the profession he may have been at his last place of residence, to undergo a rigid examination before the Territorial Board of Medical Examiners. On the other hand, an osteopathist, with a diploma, merely has to register the same with the Treasurer, and he or she can then practice osteopathy.

Dickey's bill is to amend Section 1068 of the Revised Laws, to read as follows:

"No person shall practice medicine or surgery in the Territory of Hawaii, without first having obtained from the Treasurer . . . a license in form and manner substantially as hereinafter set forth. Such license shall only be granted upon the written recommendation of the Board of Health, provided, however, that licenses to practice osteopathy may be granted to graduates holding diplomas from any legally chartered and regularly conducted School or College of Osteopathy without such recommendation of the Board of Health. And, provided further that the practice of medicine as contemplated and set forth in this Act shall not be construed to exclude the use of any method or means or any agent either tangible or intangible by any person licensed to practice osteopathy, for the treatment of disease in the human subject."

"Provided, however, that any person applying for a license to practice osteopathy shall first file with the Treasurer a certified copy of such Diploma and satisfactory evidence that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be so licensed to practice osteopathy."

Dr. C. B. Cooper spoke upon the matter to the association after it had been introduced by the President, Dr. McDonald. He quoted from various decisions made in several states on the mainland, all of which were directed against osteopathy. The only state in which the legislature gave in to the osteopathists was Iowa.

Osteopathy, it was shown, was another form of massage, with the "Doctor" claiming to be versed in diseases of the bones and that certain

diseases could be cured by osteopathy or massage treatment. Dr. Cooper quoted from the Medical Journal, in which it was said that osteopathy, according to its founders and advocates, was a system of treatment of disease without drugs. Wherever they have been licensed to practice they are not authorized to administer drugs or to perform surgical operations. The Journal further states that osteopathy laws were designed as entering wedges to open a way to unlimited irregular practice. In Georgia, Gov. Candler vetoed the osteopathy bill passed by the General Assembly. The act had been passed despite the most earnest protests of the medical profession. The Governor said: "I withhold my approval from this bill because, aside from the objection that it advertises one particular school, there is no necessity for such an enactment. It provides, among other things, for the creation of another medical examining board. There are already three . . . If a candidate passes an examination satisfactorily to the board . . . he is authorized to practice medicine and apply any treatment he may deem best, including the methods of osteopathy. If he is not a graduate of a reputable medical college, and cannot pass a satisfactory examination in the usual branches of medical education, he ought not to be licensed to engage in the practice of medicine."

In Kentucky, Judge Toney of Louisville, declared osteopathists could be prosecuted under the existing laws. In Iowa it has been brought out that the osteopathists, although disclaiming the use of drugs and having made claims that their treatment precluded the necessity of giving medicine, are now demanding the right to use it. "This lets out the whole secret," says the Medical Journal. "They are simply trying to legitimize diploma-mills, trying to open a short cut to the medical profession, or one that requires no qualifications which ignorance cannot overcome."

Dr. C. B. Wood said that no arguments were needed by members of the medical profession to convince them that the Dickey law would open the gates here to a flood of quacks of all kinds. It was an opening wedge in the barrier raised up here to maintain a high standard in the medical profession.

Drs. Herbert, Walters, Mays and others spoke in a similar strain. W. O. Smith was present and he said the construction he placed upon the wording in the bill was that it gave every opportunity for quacks to thrive here.

The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Legislation, comprising Drs. Cooper, Mays and Day, with Drs. Wood and Herbert added, to draw up resolutions opposing the osteopathy bill with power to act in conferring



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## IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICE FOR KAMANA

All that is mortal of William Kamana, late Warden of Oahu Prison, was laid to rest in Kawaiahao cemetery with impressive ceremonies yesterday. The funeral services were attended by a large concourse of people and were very beautiful.

At 2 o'clock the procession was formed at the home of the late Warden near the prison and proceeded to Kawaiahao Church by way of King street. The way was led by a squad of mounted police with carbines reversed, under command of Lieutenant Leslie. They were followed by a carriage containing High Sheriff Henry and Deputy Sheriff Rawlins, both in full dress uniform. Then followed a company of foot police under the command of Senior Captain Parker and Captains Kanae and Hart. Following them was a carriage containing Rev. H. H. Parker. Behind it was the hearse drawn by four coal black horses. On each side of the hearse walked four pallbearers, policemen in dress uniform. Behind the hearse came a long line of carriages filled with mourners.

Inside the church the services were brief and simple. After a selection by the choir Rev. H. H. Parker read the scriptures and offered prayer. Then Rev. S. L. Desha and Mr. Parker made short addresses, touching on the life and example of the deceased. "Nearer, My God, to Thee" closed the services, which were entirely in Hawaiian. The interment was in Kawaiahao cemetery. Rev. Mr. Desha offered prayer, the choir sang and Rev. Mr. Parker pronounced the benediction.

Noticeable in the church was the magnificent display of floral tributes. Among them were an immense police star from the police department and a wreath inscribed "Oahu Prison" with the letters "W. K." inside the circle.

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with the members of the Health Committees in the Senate and House to prevent the passage of the bill. Mr. Smith said he did not believe the Governor would approve such a bill, even if it passed the Legislature.

Mr. Smith showed the bills on medical subjects which have been introduced in the Legislature. Among them was Senate Bill 68, relating to leprosy. This provides for a suspected person to be taken before a District Magistrate, etc. Dr. Cooper said a substitute was being prepared to this, the Lane bill, which he thought would avoid some of the dangers.

Senate Bill 29, relating to Chinese sprinkling clothes, was deemed a good one, but W. O. Smith said the Supreme Court in 1898 declared it unconstitutional to prevent Chinamen from sprinkling clothing in that manner.

"They have a bill up now preventing a man from spitting anywhere in the Territory," said Dr. Wood, dryly. "I should think in that case they would surely stop a Chinaman from spitting all over our shirt bosoms."

The question of cemeteries in the city limits came up. Mr. Smith thought an expression of opinion on the subject should be voiced. Dr. Wood and Dr. Cooper gave instances where coffins in the present cemeteries could not be lowered in the water-filled graves and people had to stand on them while earth was thrown in. In one instance holes were bored in the bottom of the coffin to make the work of sinking it easier. A resolution, presented by Dr. Cooper, seconded by Dr. Herbert, was passed, as follows:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Medical Society that it is important that additional cemetery accommodations be provided for the city of Honolulu."

The resolution also incorporated the views of the Board of Health President, in his annual report, which calls for government control and ownership of cemeteries.